



GCE AS/A level

1232/03

HISTORY – HY2

UNIT 2

IN-DEPTH STUDY 3

**Reform and Protest in Wales and England,
c. 1830-1848**

P.M. WEDNESDAY, 22 May 2013

1 hour 20 minutes

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

In addition to this examination paper, you will need a 12 page answer book.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
Answer **either** question 1 **or** question 2.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in square brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

The time you spend on a question should be in proportion to the marks available.

The sources and quotations used in this unit may have been amended or adapted from the stated published work in order to make the wording more accessible.

You are reminded that marking will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers.

UNIT 2

IN-DEPTH STUDY 3

Reform and Protest in Wales and England, c. 1830-1848

Answer **either** question 1 **or** question 2.

QUESTION 1

Study the sources below and answer the questions that follow.

Source A

Your committee now turns to the state of education in the large towns where the population has rapidly increased within the present century. The evidence shows that:

- 1st the kind of education given to the children of the working class is extremely deficient
- 2nd that it extends (bad as it is) to only a small proportion of those that ought to receive it
- 3rd that without some strenuous effort on the part of the government, the greatest evils to all classes may follow from this neglect.

[From the Report of the Parliamentary Select Committee on the Education of the Poorer Classes (1837-1838)]

Source B

I will not consent to take a single farthing in the way of state taxes in order to teach the working classes reading and writing. I fear that the only effect would be to increase the number of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses – that new race of idlers.

[William Cobbett, a radical MP speaking to the House of Commons, objecting to the Parliamentary grant for education (August 1833)]

Source C

The disturbances of 1842 came closer to the ideal of a simultaneous rising than at any time in the period 1789-1848. Within the space of a few weeks, fifteen English and Welsh counties were affected, as well as eight Scottish. Local forces for maintaining order were unable to cope and the deployment of troops was stretched by the geographical scale of the disturbances. The strikes of 1842 were more than industrial actions. Local Chartist leaders provided organisation and co-ordination and directed the strikes to a political end. The threat to public order was considerable and a real threat to the authorities.

[Edward Royle, an academic historian specialising in social history, writing in his book *Revolutionary Britannia? Reflections on the threat of Revolution in Britain 1789-1848* (2000)]

Source D

The Plug Plot of 1842, as it is still called in Lancashire, began in the reduction of wages by the manufacturers. The people advanced to a wild and unorganised general strike, and drew the plugs from the steam boilers so as to stop the work at the mills, and thus render labour impossible. Soon after this disturbance, the first meeting where the resolution was passed 'that all labour should cease until the People's Charter became the law of the land' was held on the 7th of August. In the course of a week, the resolution had been passed in nearly all the great towns of Lancashire, and tens of thousands had held up their hands in favour of it.

[Thomas Cooper, a leading Chartist organiser, writing in his memoirs, *Life of Thomas Cooper by Himself* (1879)]

Source E

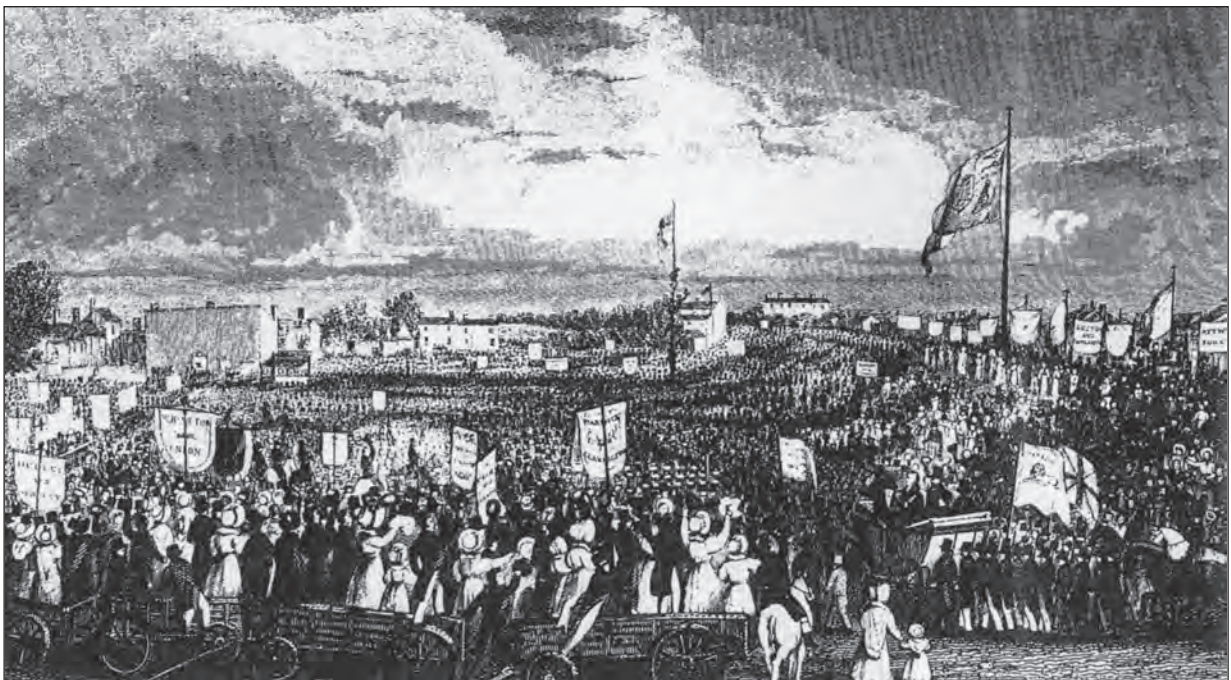
The paupers shall be classed as follows:

- Class 1** Men infirm through age or any other cause
- Class 2** Able-bodied men and youths above the age of 15 years
- Class 3** Boys above the age of 7 years, and under that of 15
- Class 4** Women infirm through age or any other cause
- Class 5** Able-bodied women and girls above the age of 15
- Class 6** Girls above the age of 7 years, and under that of 15
- Class 7** Children under 7 years of age

To each class shall be assigned that ward or separate building and yard which may be best fitted for the reception of such class, and each class of paupers shall remain therein, without communication with those of any other class.

[Instructions from Poor Law Commissioners sent to the wardens of Welsh workhouses in 1835]

Source F



[A contemporary print issued by the Birmingham Political Union, showing mass support at a meeting for parliamentary reform (May 1832)]

- (a) What does the author of Source D mean by the phrase ‘advanced to a wild and unorganised general strike’? [8]

In your answer you are advised to discuss the content and authorship of the source and to use your own knowledge.

- (b) Why was the campaign to improve the education of the working classes important? [16]

Explain your answer analysing and evaluating the content and authorship of Sources A and B and using your own knowledge.

- (c) Do you agree with the interpretation that the Chartist movement presented a serious threat to the government? [24]

Explain your answer analysing and evaluating the content and authorship of Sources C and D and using your own knowledge.

- (d) How useful are Sources A, E and F in understanding reform and protest in Wales and England, 1830-1848? [32]

In your answer you are advised to analyse and evaluate the content and authorship of these sources and to use your own knowledge.

QUESTION 2

Study the sources below and answer the questions that follow.

Source A

The deaths caused during one year in England and Wales by epidemic, endemic and contagious diseases, including fever, typhus, and scarletina, amounted to 56,461, the great proportion of which are proved to be preventable. It may be said that the effect is as if the whole county of Westmorland, now containing 56,469 people, was entirely depopulated annually. The annual slaughter in England and Wales from preventable causes of typhus which attacks healthy persons, appears to be double the amount of that suffered by the allied armies in the battle of Waterloo.

[From Sir Edwin Chadwick's national report on
The Sanitary Conditions of the Labouring Population of Great Britain (1842)]

Source B

I wish to call your attention to the state of the Bethel burial ground in the heart of Dowlais. It has been for many years quite neglected. The present leaseholder of this ground had the intention of clearing a portion of it away, in order to erect some cottages upon it. When in the act of clearing it, coffins, bones and flesh were exposed. A portion of the ground was carted to the tips, and to the Morlais brook, and thus disposed of. Before this occurred I have seen pigs nuzzling amongst the graves. I have also seen dogs trying to get into the coffins.

[T.W. Rammell, a local doctor, writing in an article published in the
Cardiff and Merthyr Guardian (1850)]

Source C

Sir, the Factory Bill has for its purpose to liberate children and other young persons employed in the mills and factories of the kingdom, from over-exertion and confinement. Common sense, as well as long experience, has shown that such employment is utterly inconsistent with the improvement of their minds, the preservation of their morals, or the protection of their health.

[Michael Sadler, Member of Parliament, introducing
the second reading of his Factory Regulations Bill (13 March 1832)]

Source D

The landed aristocracy, beaten by the Reform Act and the repeal of the Corn Laws, resolved to resist the middle classes by supporting the cause of the working man against their masters and especially by rallying around their demands for the limitation of factory labour.

[Karl Marx, a left-wing radical writer, writing about support for factory reform in the newspaper, *New York Tribune* (15 March 1853)]

Source E

<p>TO THE</p> <h2 style="text-align: center;">Labouring Classes</h2> <p>THE Gentlemen, Yeomanry, Farmers, and others, having made known to you their intention of increasing your Wages to a satisfactory extent; and it having been resolved that Threshing Machines shall not be again used; it is referred to your good Sense that it will be most beneficial to your own permanent Interests to return to your usual honest occupations, and to withdraw yourselves from all your destructive practices.</p>
--

[From a public notice issued by the Justices of the Peace in Berkshire during the Surrey Riots (November 1830)]

Source F

Contested Elections, 1837, fewer than 200 voters			Contested Elections, 1837, fewer than 300 voters		
BOROUGH OR COUNTY	POLLED	POPULATION	BOROUGH OR COUNTY	POLLED	POPULATION
Brecon	151	5,026	Banffshire	292	48,000
Frome	125	12,240	Bodmin	200	5,228
Kidderminster	198	20,165	Haverfordwest	247	10,832
Liskard	113	4,042	Warrington	278	18,184
Woodstock	126	7,055	Wigan	268	20,774

[From a poster published in a Chartist newspaper in 1837, criticising the effects of the Reform Act of 1832]

- (a) What does the author of Source E mean by the phrase ‘withdraw yourselves from all your destructive practices’? [8]

In your answer you are advised to discuss the content and authorship of the source and to use your own knowledge.

- (b) Why was the public health reform movement important in this period? [16]

Explain your answer analysing and evaluating the content and authorship of Sources A and B and using your own knowledge.

- (c) Do you agree with the interpretation that the factory reform movement was motivated by humanitarian concerns? [24]

Explain your answer analysing and evaluating the content and authorship of Sources C and D and using your own knowledge.

- (d) How useful are Sources D, E and F in understanding reform and protest in Wales and England, 1830-1848? [32]

In your answer you are advised to analyse and evaluate the content and authorship of these sources and to use your own knowledge.